Bosworth, J.

Essentials of
Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

crease[...] [...]
" [...] (billein)[...]

[...] a [...] class.
[...] liber of [...]
customary burdens. Cos [...] 7 allala[...]

THE ESSENTIALS

OF

ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR,

WITH AN OUTLINE OF

PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.

THE

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PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.

BY

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PREFACE.

THIRTEEN years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and to offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of *The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Notes*, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of *Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask*, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of The Elements with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of *A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. pp. 84.* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned Deutsche Grammatik of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that these Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

* See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.

THE ESSENTIALS,

&c.

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1. The Anglo-Saxon letters are *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, w, x, y,* þ, ð.*

2. The letters *j, k, q, v,* and *z,* are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for *k* and *q* the Anglo-Saxons used *c* and *cw.* p, þ had the hard sound of *th* in *th*in, *th*ing; and Ð, ð soft, as *th* in *th*ine, smoo*th*.

3. All nouns, having the *nom. s.* ending in -a, -scipe, -dóm, -end, and -ere, are masculine: those having the *nom. s.* in -nes, -um, -uð, -ð, and -estre, are feminine: and those in -ærn, -ed, are neuter. All nouns having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in as, is masculine.—All nouns making *g. s.* in -e are feminine.

4. If a noun be masculine and have the *nom. s.* in -a, it always makes the *g.* in -an; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the *g. s.* in -es, and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the *g. s.* in -es, and are of the first declension, except a very few in -e, which are of the second declension, and have the *g.* in -an.—All feminine nouns having the *nom. s.* in -e are of the second declension, and make the *g.* in -an; all other feminine nouns make the *g.* in -e, and are of the third declension.

5. *Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.*

	1st declension.			2nd declension.			3rd declension.	
	m.	*n.*	*n.*	*m.*	*f.*	*n.*	*f*	*f.*
s. nom.	[e]	—	[e]	-a	-e	-e	—	-u
g.	-es	-es	-es	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
d.	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
ac.	[e]	—	[e]	-an	-an	-e	-e	-e
pl. nom. ac.	-as	—	u	-an	-an	-an	-a	-a
g.	-a	-a	-a [ena]	-ena	-ena	-ena	-a	-ena
d.	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um.

6. *The first declension,* (except those in -u, see § 13) only comprehending *m.* and *n.* nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in -es. It includes almost

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* The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:—

Ææ, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gᵹ, þh, Ii, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Sſ, Tt, Uu, Xx, Yẏ, Zz, þþ, Ðð.

all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, wisdóm, es; *m. wisdom;* -end (derived from participles) as Hælend, es; *m. the healer, Saviour:* -ere, fiscere, es; *m. a fisher:* -els, récels, es; *m. incense:* -ing, cyning, es; *m. a king:* -erd, -ord, -est, as hlaford, es; *m. a lord:* -að, -eð, -oð, as monað, es; *m. a month:* -scype, or -scipe, as freondscipe, es; *m. friendship:* and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as eorl, es; *m. a nobleman:* æðm, es; *m. breath:* also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as word, es; *n. a word:* neuters in -e and -incle; as ríce, es; *n. a kingdom:* dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er; as tungel, es; *n. a star:* nouns in -ed, -et, -od, heafod, es; *n. a head.*

		m.	*m.*	*m.*	*n.*	*n.*	*n.*
s. nom. ac.		smið	end-e	stæf	word	ríc-e	fæt
	g.	smið-es	end-es	stæf-es	word-es	ríc-es	fæt-es
	d.	smið-e	end-e	stæf-e	word-e	ríc-e	fæt-e
pl. nom. ac.		smið-as	end-as	staf-as	word	ríc-u	fat-u
	g.	smið-a	end-a	staf-a	word-a	ríc-a	fat-a
	d.	smið-um	end-um	staf-um	word-um	ríc-um	fat-um.

7. In this declension the *nom.* and *ac.* cases are always the same. Masculines ending in a consonant, like smið *a smith;* and those in e like ende *an end,* are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like smið, except in the *nom.* and *ac. s.* where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with æ before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with *a, o,* or *u,* in declining, change æ into a, as in stæf *a letter,* stafas *letters;* fæt *a vat,* fatu *vats;* gæst *a guest,* gastas *guests;* but the æ is unchanged in stæfes *of a letter,* in fæte *to a vat,* or in cræft *craft,* cræftas *crafts;* because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contain *a, o,* or *u,* or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Dissyllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as tungel *a star,* *g.* tungles *of a star,* instead of tungeles; heáfod *a head, g.* heáfdes *of a head.*—Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as word *a word,* make the *nom.* and *ac.* in the *s.* and *pl.* all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -incle and neuters ending in -e, make the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, as tungel *a star,* tunglu *stars,* ricu *kingdoms;* neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the *pl.* in -u, and also change the vowel, as fæt *a vat, pl. nom. ac.* fatu *vats.**

8. *The second declension* has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as wítega, an; *m. a prophet:* wuce, an; *f. a week:* eáre, an; *n. an ear.* All nouns having the *nom.* ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as sangistre, an; *f. a songstress;* and names of men and women in -a, as Attila, Anna, &c.

		m.	*f.*
s. nom.		wíteg-a	wuc-e
	g.	wíteg-an	wuc-an
	d.	wíteg-an	wuc-an
	ac.	wíteg-an	wuc-an
pl. nom. ac.		wíteg-an	wuc-an
	g.	wíteg-ena	wuc-ena
	d.	wíteg-um	wuc-um.

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, eáre *an ear,* and eáge *an eye,* stace *a stake,* like all neuters, make the *ac. s.* like the *nom.,* thus, *nom. ac.* eáre, eáge; in the other cases they are declined exactly like wuce.

* See example in § 6.

10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Európam, Európe, Európe (*i. e.* Europæ) in Orosius.*

11. *The third Declension,* which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in -u, or -o; as wylen or wyln *a female slave,* gifu *a gift,* syn *sin,* are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, styrung, e; *f. a motion,* and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as gelícnes, se; *f. a likeness,* -uð, geoguð, e; *f. youth* are all feminine, and of this declension.

		f.	*f.*	*f.*	*f.*
s. nom.	wyln	gif-u	syn	gelícnes
g.	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícnes-se
d.	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícnes-se
ac.	wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelícnes-se
pl. nom. ac.	wyln-a	gif-a	syn-na	gelícnes-sa
g.	wyln-a	gif-ena	syn-na	gelícnes-sa
d.	wyln-um	gif-um	syn-num	gelícnes-sum.

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the *g. pl.* in -a, as wylna *of female slaves,* synna *of sins;* those in -u or -o have the *g. pl.* in -ena, as gif-ena *of gifts,* and sometimes the *ac.* in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the *g.* and all the other cases formed from it, as sin *sin,* synne *of sin,* gelícnes *a likeness,* gelícnesse *of a likeness.* Nouns in -ung sometimes make the *d. s.* in -a. A few words have the *ac.* like the *nom.* as tíd *time,* hand *a hand,* miht *might.* ·

Irregular Nouns.

13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, lagu *water,* medu *mead,* sidu *custom,* sunu *a son,* are thus declined: *s. nom. ac.* sunu *a son; g. d.* suna; *pl. nom. ac.* suna, *g.* suna, or sunena; *d.* sunum. In the *pl.* they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as Romane *the Romans,* Angle *the Angles,* Dene *the Danes.* They are declined, *nom ac.* Romane, *g.* Romana, *d.* Romanum.

14. A few words ending in -or, and -er denoting relationship, such as bróðor *a brother,* dóhter *a daughter,* whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined *s. nom. g.* Bróðor; *d.* bréðer: *pl. nom. g. ac.* bróðra, *d.* bróðrum.

15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, ú, and ó, change those vowels in *d. s.* and *nom. ac, pl.* as man *a man,* in *d. s.* is men *to* or *with a man,* and *pl. nom. ac.* men *men:* also fót *a foot,* tóð *a tooth,* bóc *a book,* bróc *breeches,* gós *a goose,* turf *a turf,* burh *a castle,* cu *a cow,* lus *a louse,* mús *a mouse,* módor *a mother,* dóhtor *a daughter,* make in the *d.* singular, and in the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* fét, téð, béc, bréc, gés, tyrf, byrh, and byrig, cy, lys, mys, méder, déhter· They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the *g. s.* as mannes, fótes, tóðes, bóce, bróce, góse, músc, turfe; and also in the *g.* and *d. pl.* as manna, mannum; fóta, fótum; tóða, tóðum, bóca, bócum; bróca, brócum; gósa, gósum; músa, músum; turfa, turfum; dóhtra, dóhtrum.†

Adjectives.

16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.

* Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.
† See Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. p. 646, 647.

17. There is an indefinite and a definite form of declension.

18. *Synopsis of Adjective terminations.*

		Indefinite Adjectives.					Definite Adjectives.		
	m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m. f. n.*	*m.*	*f.*	*n.*	*m. f. n.*
s. nom.	—	—	—	*pl.* -e	*s.* -a	-e	-e	*pl.* -an
g.	-es	-re	-es	-ra	-an	-an	-an	-ena
d.	-um	-re	-um	-um	-an	-an	-an	-um
ac.	-ne	-e	—	-e	-an	-an	-e	-an.

Indefinite Adjectives.

19. Gód *good,* læt *late,* will serve as examples of declining indefinite adjectives. All adjectives of one syllable, except when the vowel is æ before a single consonant; also those ending in -e, participles in -ende, -od, -ed; dissyllables in -el, &c., as sóð *true,* hál *sound,* leoht *light,* niwe *new,* willende *wishing,* gehered *praised,* mycel *great,* are declined like gód *good.*

	m.	*f.*	*n.*		*m. f. n.*
s. nom.	gód	gód	gód	*pl. nom.*	gód-e
g.	gód-es	gód-re	gód-es	*g.*	gód-ra
*d.**	gód-um	gód-re	gód-um	*d.*	gód-um
ac.	gód-ne	gód-e	gód	*ac.*	gód-e.

20. Those that end in -e, drop the e in declining; as niwe *new, g.* niw-es, niw-re, niw-es. Adjectives, ending in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the consonant in declining; but one consonant is omitted before -ne, -re, -ra; as, grim *severe, g. m.* grim-mes, *f.* grim-re.

21. Polysyllabic adjectives formed by the derivative terminations, -ful, -ig, -isc, -leás, -lic, -sum, &c., make the *nom. s. f.* and the *nom. pl. n.* in -u; and monosyllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by æ, have the same cases in -u. The latter, when æ is followed by a single consonant, and *a, e, o,* or *u,* change æ into a; but before double consonants æ is unchanged. An example will make the matter plain: læt *late.*

	m.	*f.*	*n.*		*m.f.*	*n.*
s. nom.	læt	lat-u	læt	*pl.*	lat-e	lat-u
g.	lat-es	læt-re	lat-es		læt-ra	læt-ra
*d.**	lat-um	læt-re	lat-um		lat-um	lat-um
ac.	læt-ne	lat-e	læt		lat-e	lat-u.

22. Dissyllables, when the inflection begins with a vowel, are often contracted; as, hálig *holy; g. s. m.* hálg-es, but not when the inflection begins with a consonant; as, *g. s. f.* hálig-re.

Definite Adjectives.

23. The definite declension is used when the adjective has before it a definite article, or a demonstrative or possessive pronoun. The inflections are exactly the same as nouns of the second declension.

* Professor Rask gives a distinct form for the ablative singular.

	m.	*f.*	*n.*
ab.	gód-e,	gód-re,	gód-e.
ab.	lat-e,	læt-re,	lat-e.

	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom. se	gód-a	seo gód-e	þæt gód-e	pl. þá gód-an
g. þæs	gód-an	þære gód-an	þæs gód-an	þára gód-ena
d.* þám	gód-an	þære gód-an	þám gód-an	þám gód-um
ac. þone	gód-an	þá gód-e	þæt gód-e	þá gód-an.

24. Adjectives of one syllable with *æ* before a single consonant, in all cases reject the *e* from *æ*, hence the simple vowel *a* remains, or, in accordance with the rule in § 21, when a single consonant is followed by *a, e, o, u, æ* is changed into *a*. Læt *late* is declined definitely, thus:

	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom. se	lat-a	seo lat-e	þæt lat-e	pl. þá lat-an
g. þæs	lat-an	þære lat-an	þæs lat-an	þára lat-ena
d.* þám	lat-an	þære lat-an	þám lat-an	þám lat-um
ac. þone	lat-an	þá lat-an	þæt lat-e	þá lat-an.

Comparison.

25. The comparative degree is formed both definitely and indefinitely by annexing -ra, *m*. -re, *f*. -re, *n*. to the positive; the superlative indefinite by annexing -ost or -est, and the definite by -esta or -osta, *m*. -este, *f*. -este, *n*., and sometimes by -mest, -mæst.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Indefinite.	Smæl	smæl-ra *m*. smæl-re *f. n.*	smal-ost
	small	*smaller*	*smallest*
Definite.	se smal-a	se smæl-ra seo, þæt smæl-re	se smal-esta, seo, þæt smal-este
	the small	*the smaller*	*the smallest*
Indefinite.	swið	swið-ra *m*. swið-re *f. n.*	swið-ost
	strong	*stronger*	*strongest*
Definite.	se swið-a	se swið-ra seo, þæt swið-re	se swið-esta, seo, þæt swið-este
	the strong	*the stronger*	*the strongest*
	læt	læt-ra	lat-ost *or* lat-emest
	late	*later*	*latest, most late*
	úteweard	útre	ytemest
	outward	*outer*	*outermost.*

26. The irregular comparisons, as gód *good*, betera *better*, betst *best*, &c. will be found in the Dictionary.

27. All *adj.* in the comparative degree, and all definite superlatives, are declined like se gód-a; all indefinite superlatives like gód *good*.

Pronouns.

28. Personal pronouns.

	I	thou	he	she	it	we†	ye‡	they
s. nom.	ic	þú	he	heo	hit[f]	pl. we	ge	hí[k]
g.	mín	þín	his	hire[e]	his	úre[g]	eower	hira[l]
d.	me	þe	him[c]	hire[e]	him	us	eow	him[m]
ac.	me[a]	þe[b]	hine[d]	hí	hit[f]	us[h]	eow[i]	hí[k].

[a] meh, mec—[b] þeh, þec—[c] hym—[d] hyne—[e] hyre—[f] hyt—[g] user,—[h] usih, usic—[i] eowih, eowic—[k] híg, heo, hie—[l] heora—[m] heom.

* Professor Rask gives an express form for the ablative case.

	m.	f.	n.
	ab. þy gód-an,	þære gód-an,	þy gód-an,
	ab. þy lat-an,	þære lat-an,	þy lat-an.

† 1. *Dual of* ic.
nom. wit, wyt *we two.*
g. uncer *of us two.*
d. unc *to us two.*
ac. unc *us two.*

‡ 2. *Dual of* þu.
git, gyt *ye two.*
incer *of you two.*
inc *to you two.*
inc[a] *you two.*

[a] incit.

29. Sylf *self* is declined like gód indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as ic sylf *I myself,* mín sylfes *of myself,* me sylfum *to myself;* but the *d.* of the personal *pron.* is sometimes as in *Eng.* prefixed to the *nom.* of sylf, me-sylf *myself,* þe-sylf *thyself,* him-sylf *himself.* Definitely it signifies· *the same,* as, se sylfa man *the same man.* Sometimes agen *own,* declined like the indefinite of gód *good,* is added. To his agenum *to his own, Jn.* i. 11. The reciprocal sense of *his,* as *his own* is also expressed by sín.

Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken· and declined as the indefinite adjective gód. They are mín *my,* þín *thine,* uncer *our two,* ure, or user *our,* incer *your two,* eower *your.*

m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.
s. nom. mín	*g.* mín-es	*g.* mín-re	*g.* mín-es[a], &c.
þín	þín-es	þín-re	þín-es, &c.
uncer	unc-res	unc-re	unc-res, &c.
úre[b]	úr-es	úre	úr-es, &c.
incer	inc-res	inc-re	inc-res, &c.
eower	eow-res	eow-re	eow-res, &c.

[a] *ac.* míne *or* mínne; [b] *nom. s. m. f. n.* user; *g. m. n.* usses, *f.* usse; *d. m. n.* ússum, *f.* usse; *ac. m.* userne, *f.* usse, *n.* user; *pl. nom. ac. m. f. n.* usse, user; *g. m. f. n.* ussa; *d. m. f. n.* ussum.

Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite se *the,* and the definite þes *this,* are thus declined.

m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom. se	seó	þæt	*pl.* þá	*s.* þes	þeós	þis	*pl.* þás[h]
g. þæs	þære	þæs	þára[d]	þises[e]	þisses[g]	þises[e]	þissa[i]
d.[*] þám[a]	þære	þám[c]	þám[a]	† þisum[f]	þisses[g]	þisum	þisum[f]
ac. þone[b]	þá	þæt	þá	þisne	þás	þis	þás.[h]

[a] þæm—[b] þæne—[c] þan, þon—[d] þæra—[e] þisses, þesses—[f] þissum, þis—[g] þissere—[h] þæs—[i] þissera.

32. The indeclinable article þe is used instead of the various cases of se, seo, þæt. Se, seo, þæt are used relatively like the English *that* for the relative hwá *who,* hwæt *what.*

Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive se, seo, þæt, þe are generally used for the relative *who, which.* The interrogatives hwá *who?* hwæt *what?* are thus declined.

m. f.	n.
s. and pl. nom. hwá	*s.* hwæt
g. hwæs	hwæs
d.[c] hwám[a]	hwám[a]
ac. hwone[b].	hwæt.

[a] hwæm—[b] hwæne—[c] *ablative* hwi.

* Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: " þy seems justly to be received as a proper *ablativus instrumenti,* as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid þy aþe *with that oath, L. In.* 53; and in the same place, in the dative, on þæm aþe *in that oath.*"—*Mr. Thorpe's Trans.* § 147.

m.	f.	n.
ab. þy	þære	þy.
† *ab.* þise	þisse	þisc.

34. Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc *which?* hwæðer *which of the two?* are declined indefinitely like gód *good.*

Numerals.

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary: A'n *one* is declined like gód *good.* Twegen *m.* twa *f. n. two,* begen *m.* bá *f. n. both,* and þry *three,* are declined thus:

	m.	*f. n.*	*m.*	*f. n.*
nom.	twegen	twá[c]	þry	þreó
g.	twegra[a]	twegra[a]	þreóra	þreóra
d.	twám[b]	twám[b]	þrym	þrym
ac.	twégen	twá	þry	þreó.

[a] twega—[b] twæm—[c] tú.

36. Feower *four* makes the *g.* feowera; fíf *five,* six *six,* seofon *seven,* are also found in the *g.* fífa, sixa, and seofona. When used absolutely, tyn *ten* makes in *nom. ac.* tyne, and *d.* tynum; also twelf, *nom.* twelfe; *g.* twelfa; *d.* twelfum, but they are often undeclined. Twentig, and other words in -tig, are thus inflected in all genders, *nom. ac.* -tig; *g.* -tigra; *d.* -tigum. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely like se góda, as se forma; seo, þæt forme *the first,* except oðer *second,* which has only the indefinite declension like gód *good.*

Verbs.

37. *The conjugation of Anglo-Saxon verbs,* like the English, is very simple.* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, formerly called regular and irregular.

38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in the modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted ; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning. This prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs are always stable, and never assume the complex form.

39. *The simple and more regular class of verbs* is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in -ode, -ede, -de, or -te, while the perfect participle ends in -od, -ed, -d, or -t ; as, luf-ian *to love; p.* luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od; segel-ian *to sail; p.* segel-ede, or segel-ode; *pp.* gesegel-ed, gesegel-od; bærn-an *to burn; p.* bærn-de; *pp.* bærn-ed; met-an *to meet; p.* met-te; *pp.* met, or gemet.

40. *The more complex* and irregular verbs are known by having the perfect tense a monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive -an, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in -en, or -n ; as, far-an *to go; p.* fór; *pp.* far-en; sing-an *to sing; p.* sang; *pp.* gesung-en.

* What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, he is lufod *he is loved.* Here he is, is the *ind. indef. of the neut. verb* wesan, and lufod *loved,* is the *pp.* of the verb lufian *to love.* In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "*to a king,*" is not called a dative case in English, as *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "*to a.*" If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon ? Thus, Ic mæg beon lufod *I may be loved,* instead of being called the *potential mood, pass.* mæg is more rationally considered a verb in the *indic. mood, indef. tense,* 1st sing. beon, the neut. verb in the *infin. mood,* after the verb mæg: lufod is the *perf. part.* of the verb lufian.

41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive, with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit of a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by tó, as tó etanne *to eat;* it seems to be the dative case of the *infin.* etan *to eat,* which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. Hit is tó witanne *it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.*

42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what are generally termed the present and future tenses. Ic write *I write now,* or *I write to-morrow.*

43. *The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class,* § 39.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

infinitive.	perfect.	perfect participle.
bærn-an *to burn,*	bærn-de *burned,*	bærn-ed *burned.*
luf-ian *to love,*	luf-ode *loved,*	luf-od *loved.*

They are thus conjugated :

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
indefinite.	*perfect.*	*indefinite.*	*perfect.*
do or shall burn.	burned or have burned.	if I, etc. burn.	if I, etc. have burned.
s. ic bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
þu bærn-st	bærn-dest	bærn-e	bærn-de
he[a] bærn-ð	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
pl. we bærn-að[b]	bærn-don	bærn-on[d]	bærn-don
ge bærn-að[b]	bærn-don	bærn-on[d]	bærn-don
hi bærn-að[b]	bærn-don	bærn-on[d]	bærn-don.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
		indef.	*perf.*
s. bærn þu *burn thou,*	bærn-an *to burn,*		
pl. bærn-að[b]ge *burn ye,*	tó bærn-enne *to burn,*	bærn-ende *burning,*	bærn-ed *burned.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
indefinite.	*perfect.*	*indefinite.*	*perfect.*
do or shall love.	loved or have loved.	if I, etc. love.	if I, etc. have loved.
s. ic luf-ige	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
þu luf-ast	luf-odest	luf-ige	luf-ode
he[a] luf-að	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
pl. we luf-iað[b]	luf-odon[c]	luf-ion[d]	luf-odon[c]
ge luf-iað[b]	luf-odon[c]	luf-ion[d]	luf-odon[c]
hi luf-iað[b]	luf-odon[c]	luf-ion[d]	luf-odon[c].

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
		indef.	*perf.*
lufa þu *love thou,*	luf-ian *or* -igean *to love,*		
luf-iað[b] ge *love ye,*	tó luf-ienne *or* -igenne *to love,*	luf-iende *loving,*	luf-od *loved.*

[a] Also heo *she,* hit *it* : [b] bærn-e and lufige are used when the pronoun follows the verb, as in asking a question, or commanding: but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used: [c] also, -edon : [d] also, -an.

* The future form is the same as the present, for example: "Hi doð eow of gesomnungum, ac seo tid cymð þæt ælc þe eow ofslyhð, wenð þæt he þenige Gode *they shall put you from the synagogue: and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God.*" St. John xvi. 2.
The words Ic wille, sceal, &c. generally signify *volition, obligation,* and *injunction,* rather than the *property of time.* Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.

Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

44. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, bærn-an *to burn*, bærn *burn*. If the consonant be double, after the rejection of the *infin.* an, one consonant is rejected, and *e* added; as, syll-an *to give, sell; imper.* syle *give, sell.* Verbs in -ian, make the *imper.* in -a, as luf-ian *to love*, luf-a *love.*

45. The *p.* tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, or -de ; and the *pp.* by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed : as luf-ian *to love ; p.* luf-ode ; *pp.* luf-od : segl-ian *to sail ; p.* segl-ede ; *pp.* segl-ed.

46. Verbs having the consonants *d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w*, and ð, before the infinitive termination, often contract the *p.* tense, and have only -de added instead of -ede or -ode ; as, betyn-an *to shut*, betyn-de *I shut* or *have shut;* alys-an *to redeem*, alys-de *I redeemed.*

47. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional *d* or *t* in the past tense; as, send-an *to send*, send-e *I sent;* ahred-dan *to liberate*, ahred-de *I liberated;* pliht-an *to plight* or *pledge;* pliht-e *I plighted* or *pledged ;* set-tan *to set*, set-te *I set.* Those with *c* or *cc* change the *c* or *cc* into *h* before *t;* as, rec-can *to regard; p.* reh-te *regarded.*

48. When verbs have the letters *t, p, c, h, x*, and *s*, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before *d* in the *p.* and *pp.*, but change *d* into *t;* as from dypp-an *to dip*, would be regularly formed dypp-ede, dypp-ed *dipped*, but they are contracted into dypde, dypte, dyppd, dyppt, and dypt *dipped.*

49. *Formation of persons.* The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -ð, -að, -eð.

50. In the third person singular, the aspirate ð is changed into the soft *t*, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san ; as, fed-an *to feed*, fet *he feedeth* or *will feed;* ræs-an *to rush*, ræst *he rusheth:* verbs in -þan or -tan receive no additional ð ; as, cyð-an *to tell*, he cyð *he makes known ;* hat-an *to name, to call*, hæt *he calls.* Verbs in -dan have the *2nd s.* in -tst; as, send-an *to send*, þu sentst *thou sendest*,—yet sendest is sometimes found.

51. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -iað; as, hingr-ian *to hunger*, hingr-iað *we, ye, they hunger ;* wyr-ian *to curse*, wyr-iað *we, ye, they curse;* but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -að; as, þyrst-an *to thirst*, þyrstað *we, ye, they thirst.*

52. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb : as, hwæt ete we *what shall we eat?* (See note b to § 43.)

53. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the persons when another follows : as, spillan *to spill*, spilst *spillest*, spilð *spilleth*, spilde *spilled.* Where it would be too harsh to add *st* and ð to the bare root, an *e* is inserted, but only in the indefinite tense ; as, nemn-an *to name*, nemn-est *namest*, nemn-eð *nameth:* the perfect is regularly formed, nem-de *named ;* and so is the perfect participle, nemn-ed *named.*

54. On all occasions when *e* follows *i*, a *g* is inserted between them ; hence, lufie *I love*, becomes lufige *I love ;* and lufiende *loving*, becomes lufigende *loving ; g* is also often found before an *a* or *ea;* as, sceawigan *or* sceawigean *to shew*, which are the same as sceawian *to shew.*

55. *Complex verbs.* Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the *perf.* tense is formed by various

or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are only about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their *p.* and *pp.* as in English, thus ete, æt, eten *eat, ate, eaten;* gifan, geaf, gifen *give, gave, given;* writan, wrát, writen *write, wrote, written.* The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the *p.* and *pp.* of these verbs.

56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is *a,* often change it into *o,* and occasionally into *eo;* and *ea* generally into *eo,* in the past tense, while the vowel in the *pp.* remains unchanged; as *infin.* stand-an *to stand, p.* stód *stood; pp.* gestanden *stood; infin.* beát-an *to beat; p.* beot *beat; pp.* beáten *beaten.*

57. Verbs which have *e* or *eo* before the letters *ll, lf, lg, lt, rp, rf, rg,* and the like, have *ea*—and in a few cases *æ*—in the past tense, and *o* in the *pp.,* as delft-an *to dig; p.* dealf *dug; pp.* dolfen *dug.*

58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn, nn, ng, nc, nd, mb, mp,* &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp.;* as, sing-an *to sing; p.* sang *sang; pp.* sungen *sung.* Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp.* is like the infinitive, or in *u;* as, bít-an *to bite; p.* bát *bit; pp.* biten *bitten;* nim-an *to take; p.* nam *took; pp* numen *taken.*

59. Verbs, with *ú* or *eó* in the infinitive, have the *p.* in *eá* and the *pp.* in *o;* as, clúf-an *to cleave; p.* cleáf *clove; pp.* clofen; creóp-an *to creep; p.* creáp *crept; pp.* cropen *crept.*

60. *Formation of persons in complex verbs.* The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the first person singular: thus *a* is generally changed to *æ,* and sometimes to *e* or *y;* — *e, ea,* and *u* often become *y,* and sometimes *i;*—ó is converted into *é;*—ú or *eó* becomes *y.* The other vowels *i* and *y* are not changed. From bac-an *to bake,* we have Ic bace *I bake,* þu bwest *thou bakest,* he baceð *he baketh; pl.* we, ge, hi bacað *we, ye, they bake.* From stand-an *to stand,* we also sometimes find Ic stande *I stand,* þu stenst *thou standest,* he stent *he standeth; pl.* we, ge, hi standað *we, ye, they stand.* From et-an *to eat,* we have Ic ete *I eat,* þu ytst *thou eatest,* he yt *he eateth;* we, ge, hi etað *we, ye, they eat.* From sceót-an *to shoot,* are formed Ic sceóte *I shoot,* þu scytst *thou shootest,* he scyt *he shooteth; pl.* we, ge, hi sceótað *we, ye, they shoot.*

61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in -dan, -san, -tan, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here; as, Ic ríde *I ride,* he rit or rídeð *he rides;* Ic cweðe *I say,* þu cwyst *thou sayest,* he cwyð *he saith;* Ic ceóse *I choose,* þu cyst *thou choosest,* he cyst *he chooses;* and in et-an *to eat,* as in § 60.

62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in *e;* as, from bacan *to bake,* we have the past tense boc, boce; thus *p. s.* Ic boc *I baked,* þu boce *thou bakedst,* he, &c. boc *he, &c. baked; pl.* we, ge, hi bocon *we, ye, they baked.*

63. Verbs which have *u* or *o* for the first vowel in the *perfect participle,* mostly have *u* in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the *p.* tense; as in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first; thus *p. s.* Ic sang *I sang,* þu sunge *thou sangest,* he or heo sang *he or she sang; pl.* we, ge, hi sungon *we, ye, they sang.*

64. Verbs, having *a* for the first vowel of the *p*. and *i* for the *pp*. make the second person *s*. and all the persons in the *pl*. of the *p*. in *i*; as, arisan to arise; *p*. ic, he, aras *I, he arose*, þu arise *thou arosest*; we, ge, hi arison *we, ye, they arose*.—writan *to write*; *p*. ic, he wrát *I, he wrote*; þu write *thou wrotest*; we, ge, hi writon *we, ye, they wrote*.

65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an *h* annexed to them; and those in *g*. generally change the *g* into *h* in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as þwean to wash; imp. þweah wash; *p*. þwoh washed. Stigan to rise; *p*. stah rose.

The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs.

writan to write; *p*. wrát wrote; *pp*. writen written.
standan to stand; *p*. stód stood; *pp*. gestanden stood.

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
	indefinite.	perfect.	indefinite.	perfect.
	I, etc. do or shall write.	I, etc. wrote.	if I, etc. write.	if I, etc. wrote.
s.	ic writ-e	wrát	writ-e	writ-e
	þu writ-st	writ-e	writ-e	writ-e
	he writ	wrát	writ-e	writ-e
pl.	we writ-aþ[a]	writ-on	writ-on[d]	writ-on[d]
	ge writ-aþ[a]	writ-on	writ-on[d]	writ-on[d]
	hi writ-aþ[a]	writ-on	writ-on[d]	writ-on[d].

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
writ þu write thou.	writ-an to write.	indef. writ-ende writing.
writ-e ge write ye.	tó writ-anne	pp. writ-en written.

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
	indefinite.	perfect.	indefinite.	perfect.
	I, etc. do or shall stand.	I, etc. stood.	if I, etc. stand.	if I, etc. stood.
s.	ic stand-e	stód	stand-e	stód-e
	þu stent[b]	stód-e	stand-e	stód-e
	he stent[b]	stód	stand-e	stód-e
pl.	we stand-aþ[a]	stód-on	stand-on[d]	stód-on[d]
	ge stand-aþ[a]	stód-on	stand-on[d]	stód-on[d]
	hi stand-aþ[a]	stód-on	stand-on[d]	stód-on[d].

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.
stand þu stand thou.	stand-an to stand.	indef. stand-ende standing.
stand-e ge stand ye.	tó stand-anne.	pp. ge-stand-en stood.

[a] writ-e and stand-e are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.—[b] Also þu stand-est or þu stand-st; he stand-eþ.—[c] Also heo she, hit it, as, he, heo, hit stant he, she, or it stands.—[d] Also, -an.—[e] When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is -aþ, as writ-aþ write, stand-aþ stand. See § 42, note b.

66. The auxiliary verbs wesan or beón to be, habban to have,* magan to be able, sceal shall,† wyllan to will, wish, &c. need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.

* Habban is used with a pp. to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, ic hæbbe geset I have set or placed, geset, for ic sette I placed or have placed.

† Ic sceal fœtan I shall feel; fefansho; here ic sceal is a verb of the first person s. indef. and fœtan is in the inf. governed by sceal. See § 27, note (*), and § 42, note (*).

AN ABSTRACT

OF

PROFESSOR RASK'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

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1. Nouns are divided into two orders. I. The Simple order. II. The Complex order.

2. I. *The Simple order* of nouns contains only words ending in an essential vowel; viz. -a in the *m.* as steorra *a star;* and -e in the *f.* and *n.* as tunge *a tongue,* and eáge *an eye.*

| | SINGULAR. | | | PLURAL. | |
n.	*m.*	*f.*	*n.*	*m.*	*f.*
nom. eág-e	steorr-a	tung-e	eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an
ac. eág-e	steorr-an	tung-an	eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an
ab. d. eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an	eág-um	steorr-um	tung-um
g. eág-an	steorr-an	tung-an	eág-ena	steorr-ena	tung-ena.

3. II. *The Complex order* comprehends all words ending in a consonant, and some also in an unessential, -e, (for *i*) or u.

4. *2nd Declension,* 1*st class,* most neuters ending in a consonant; as, leáf *a leaf,* and word *a word.*

s. nom. ac. leáf	word	*pl.* leáf	word
ab. d. leáf-e	word-e	leáf-um	word-um
g. leáf-es	word-es	leáf-a	word-a.

5. *2nd Declension,* 2*nd class,* nearly all masculines not ending in -a or u; as, smiðþ *a smith,* ende *an end,* and dæg *a day.*

s. nom. ac. smið	end-e	dæg	*pl.* smið-as	end-as	dag-as
ab. d. smið-e	end-e	dæg-e	smið-um	end-um	dag-um
g. smið-es	end-es	dæg-es	smið-a	end-a	dag-a.

6. *2nd Declension.* 3*rd class,* all feminines ending in a consonant; as, wylen *a female slave,* and spræ'c *a speech.*

s. nom. wylen	spræ'c	*pl.* wyln-a	spræ'c-a
ac. wyln-e	spræ'c-e	wyln-a	spræ'c-a
ab. d. wyln-e	spræ'c-e	wyln-um	spræ'c-um
g. wyln-e	spræ'c-e	wyln-a	spræ'c-a.

7. *3rd Declension, 1st class,* all neuters in -e (for *i*); as, treow *a tree,* ríce *a kingdom,* and fæt *a vessel.*

s. nom. ac.	treow	ríc-e	fæt	pl.	treow-u	ríc-u	fat-u
ab. d.	treow-e	ríc-e	fæt-e		treow-um	ríc-um	fat-um
g.	treow-es	ríc-es	fæt-es		treow-a	ríc-a	fat-a.

8. *3rd Declension, 2nd class,* all masculines in -u, which form their *pl.* in -a; also words for kindred in -or; as, sunu *a son,* bróðor *a brother,* man *a man.*

s. nom. ac.	sun-u	bróð-or(er)	man	pl.	sun-a	bróðr-a(u)	menn
ab. d.	sun-a	bréð-er	men		sun-um	bróðr-um	man-num
g.	sun-a	bróð-or(er)	man-nes		sun-ena	bróðr-a	man-na.

9. *3rd Declension, 3rd class,* all feminines in -u or -o; as, gifu *a gift,* and denu *a den.*

s. nom.	gif-u	den-u	pl.	gif-a	den-a
ac.	gif-e(u)	den-e(u)		gif-a	den-a
ab. d.	gif-e	den-e		gif-um	den-um
g.	gif-e	den-e		gif-ena	den-ena.

10. For the declension of adjectives, see § 18—27; pronouns, § 28—34; and numerals, § 35 and 36.

11. VEABS are divided into I. the Simple, and II. the Complex order.

12. I. *The Simple order of verbs* contains one conjugation and three classes. In this order the *p.* is more than one syllable, and ends in -de or -te; and the *pp.* in -d or -t.

1ST CONJUGATION.

class.	inf.	indf.	p.	pp.
1.	luf-ian *to love*	luf-ige	luf-ode	geluf-od
2.	bærn-an *to burn*	bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-ed
3.	syll-an *to give*	syll-e	seald-de	seald.

1ST CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

pres. s.	ic lufige	bærne	sylle
	þu lufast	bærnst	sylst
	he lufað	bærnð	sylð
pl.	we, ge, hi lufiað	bærnað	syllað
	lufige	bærne	sylle
p. s.	ic lufode	bærnde	sealde
	þu lufodest	bærndest	sealdest
	he lufode	bærnde	sealde
pl.	we, ge, hi lufodon(edon)	bærndon	sealdon

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

pres. s.	ic, þu, he lufige	bærne	sylle
	we, ge, hi lufion(an)	bærnon(an)	syllon
p. s.	ic, þu, he lufode	bærnde	sealde
pl.	we, ge, hi lufodon(edon)	bærndon	sealdon

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

s.	lufa þu	bærn	syle
pl.	lufiað ge	bærnað	syllað
	lufige ge	bærne	sylle

<div align="center">INFINITIVE MOOD.</div>

pres. lufian	bærnan	syllan
gerund. (tó)lufigenne	bærnenne	syllanne (enne)

<div align="center">PARTICIPLES.</div>

act. lufigende	bærnende	syllende
pp. (ge)lufod	bærned	seald.

13. *1st Class.** As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian ; as, þeowian, *pres.* þeowige, *p.* þeowode, *pp.* geþeowod *to serve,* clypian *to call,* hálgian *to consecrate, hallow,* macian *to make,* eardian *to dwell,* laðian *to invite,* fúlian *to rot,* fullian *to baptize,* wunian *to dwell,* getimbrian *to build,* neósian *to spy,* bletsian *to bless,* rícsian *to govern,* gitsian *to desire,* syngian *to sin,* myngian *to admonish,* gehýrsumian *to obey.*

14. *2nd Class.* As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives, and other verbs ; as, belǽ'wan, *pres.* belǽ'we, *p.* belæ'wde, *pp.* belǽ'wed *to betray,* adrǽ'fan *to expel,* wrégan *to accuse,* læ'ran *to instruct,* todæ'lan *to divide,* déman *to deem,* wénan *to imagine, ween,* fyllan *to fell,* drencan, drencean *to give to drink, to drench,* bæ'tan *to bridle,* weccan *to awaken,* alýsan *to redeem,* amyrran *to waste,* métan *to meet,* dyppan *to dip,* nemnan *to name,* grétan *to greet,* scrýdan *to clothe,* ræsan *to rush,* gán *or* gangan *to go.*

15. *3rd Class,* includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the *p.* of more than one syllable ; as, tellan, *pres.* ic telle, *imp.* tele þu, *p.* tealde, *pp.* geteald, stellan *to leap,* cwellan *to kill,* gedwellan *to mislead,* þeccan *to thatch,* reccan *to care about,* secgan *to say,* lecgan *to lay,* bycgan *to buy,* sécan *to seek,* récan *to care for,* wyrcan *to work,* bringan *to bring,* þencan *to think,* þincan *to seem,* habban *to have,* willan *to will.*

16. Anomolous verbs—Ic, he can (þu cunne, canst) *pl.* cunnon, *inf.* cunnan, cuðe, cuðon, *pp.* cuð *know.*—An, ic an *I grant* (þu unne) *pl.* unnon, *inf.* unnan, uðe, uðon *give, bestow.* Also ic gean, we geunnon, geunnan, geuðe, *pp.* geunnen.—Geman, *Jn.* 16, 21, (þu gemanst, *Bt.* p. 118), *pl.* gemunon, gemunan, gemunde, gemundon *remember.*—Sceal (þu scealt), sculon, (sceolon), *pres. sub.* scyle, *imp.* sceolde, sceoldon *shall, should.*—Dear (þu dearst, *Beo.* 42), durron, *sub.* durre, dorste, dorston *dare.*—Þearf (þearft, *Bt.* p. 8, *or* þurfe, *Elf. gr.* p. 5), þurfon, *subj.* þurfe, þorfte, þorfton *need.* Also beþearf, beþurfon, &c.—Deáh, dugon, *inf.* dugan, dohte, *Bt.* p. 158, *Beo.* 42, þu dohtest, *Deut.* 15, 11, dohton, *Bt.* p. 40, (not dúhte) *help, be good for* (*Icel.* dugi).—Mæg (þu miht, *Jn.* 13, 36), magon (not mágon), *sub.* mæge (mage), mihte, mihton *or* meahte, meahton *may, might.*—Ah (þu áge), ágon, *sub.* áge, ágan, áhte, áhton *possess, own.* Also the negative náh, *Elf. gr.* 2, he náh, *Jn.* 10, 12, *pl.* nágon, and *sub.* náge, *Wilk. L.* p. 160, náhte, náhtest, náhton *I do not possess.*—Wát, (þu wást), witon, wite, witan, wiste, wiston *supine,* witod *know.* Likewise the negative nát (þu nást), nyton, nyte, nytan, nyste, nystest *or* nestest, *Bt.* 5, 3, nyston.—Mót (þu móst) móton, móte, móste, móston *must.*

17. II. *Complex order* makes the *p.* a monosyllable with a change of vowel, and the *pp.* in -en, or -n ; as,

2ND CONJUGATION.				3RD CONJUGATION.				
class. inf.	pres.	p.	pp.	class.	inf.	pres.	p.	pp.
1. et-an	ete	æt	eten *to eat.*	1.	byrn-an	byrne	barn	burnen *to burn.*
2. læt-an	læte	let	læten *to let.*	2.	wrít-an	wríte	wrát	writen *to write.*
3. far-an	fare	fór	faren *to go.*	3.	sceót-an	sceóte	sceát	scoten *to shoot.*

* This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, 8vo. *Copenhagen,* 1830.

2ND CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
pres.s. ic ete	læ'te	fare	*p. s.* ic, þu, he æ'te	lete	fóre
þu ytst	læ'tst	færst	*pl.* we, ge, hi æ'ton	leton	fóron
he yt	læ't	færð	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
pl. we, ge, hi etað	læ't-að	farað	*s.* et þu	læ't	far
or ete	*or* læ'te *or* fare		*pl.* etað ge	læ'tað	farað
p. s. ic æ't	let	fór	*or* ete ge	*or* læ'te	*or* fare
þu æ'te	lete	fóre	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
he æ't	let	fór	*pres.* etan	læ'tan	faran
pl. we, ge, hi æton leton		fóron	*gerund.* etanne	læ'tanne	faranne
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLES.		
pres.s. ic, þu, he ete	læ'te	fare	*act.* etende	læ'tende	farende
pl. we, ge, hi eton	læ'ton	faron	*pp.* eten	læ'ten	faren.

18. *1st Class*, conjugated like etan, contains those verbs which have a long -e or -i before a single characteristic; as, *inf.* sprecan, *pres.* ic sprece, he spricð, *p.* ic spræc, we spræ'con, *pp.* gesprecen *to speak*, wrecan *to revenge*, tredan *to tread*, fretan *to fret*, metan *to measure*, genesan *to recover*, lesan *to gather*, biddan *to bid, beg*, sittan *to sit*, licgan *to lie*, ongitan *to understand*, gifan *to give*, swefan *to sleep*, beran *to bear*, teran *to tear*, sceran *to shear*, acwelan *to perish*, forhelan *to conceal*, stelan *to steal*, niman *to take*.—Irregulars, geseón *to see*, cweðan *to say*, wesan *to be*, beón *to be;* for their formation, see the Dictionary.

19. *2nd Class*, includes verbs which have short *e* and short *eo* in *p.* conjugated like lætan; as, *inf.* hátan, *pres.* he hæ't, *p.* ic het, we heton, *pp.* háten *to command*, healdan, *pres.* he hylt, healt, *p.* ic heold, we heoldon, *pp.* healden, ondræ'dan *to dread*, slápan *to sleep;* hón, *p.* heng, *pp.* hangen *to hang;* onfon *to receive*, fealdan *to fold*, wealdan *to govern*, feallan *to fall*, weallan *to boil*, weaxan *to grow*, sceádan *to divide*, gesceátan, *to fall to*, beátan *to beat*, blótan *to sacrifice*, hleápan *to leap*, swápan *to sweep*, wépan *to weep*, bláwan *to blow*, cnáwan *to know*, cráwan *to crow*, sáwan *to sow*, heawan *to hew*, flówan *to flow*, spówan *to succeed*, grówan *to grow*, rówan *to row*.

20. *3rd Class*, includes verbs which form the perfect in *ó;* as, wacan, *pres.* he wæcð; *p.* ic wóc, we wócon; *pp.* wacen *to arise, awaken*, bacan *to bake*, wiðsacan *to deny*, scacan *to shake*, dragan *to draw*, gnagan *to gnaw*, hlihhan *to laugh*, slean *to slay*, þweán *to wash*, leán *to blame*, wadan *to wade*, hladan *to load*, grafan *to dig*, scafan *to shave*, hebban *to lift*, steppan *to step*, scyppan *to create*, wacsan *to wash*, standan *to stand*, galan *to enchant*, spanan *to allure*, cuman *to come*.

3RD CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.			SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.		
pr.s. ic byrne	wríte	sceóte	*p. s.* ic, þu, he burne	write	scute
þu byrnst	wrítst	scýtst	*pl.* we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton
he byrnð	writ	scýt	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		
pl. we, ge, hi byrnað wrítað		sceótað	*s.* byrn þu	wrít þu	sceót þu
or byrne	*or* write *or* sceóte		*pl.* byrnað ge	writað ge	sceótað ge
p. s. ic barn	wrát	sceát	*or* byrne ge	*or* write ge	*or* sceóte ge
þu burne	write	scute	INFINITIVE MOOD.		
he barn	wrát	sceát	*pres.* byrnan	wrítan	sceótan
pl. we, ge, hi burnon writon		scuton	*gerund.* byrnanne	wrítanne	sceótanne
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			PARTICIPLES.		
pr.s. ic, þu, he byrne	write	sceóte	*act.* byrnende	wrítende	sceótende
pl. we, ge, hi byrnon	wríton	sceóton	*pp.* burnen	writen	scoten.

21. *1st Class*, comprises those verbs which have a short *i* (*y*) before *rn, nn, ng, nc, nd, mb, mp;* a short *a* (*o*) in the *p.* and *u* in the *pp.;* also those with a short *e* or *eo*

before *ll*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*; in the *p. ea* (*æ*) short, and *o* in the *pp.*; as, spinnan, *pres.* he spinð; *p.* ic span, we spunnon; *pp.* spunnen; yrnan *to run*, blinnan *to cease*, onginnan *to begin*, winnan *to war*, frinan *or* fregnan *to ask*, singan *to sing*, swingan *to scourge, beat*, springan *to spring*, ofstingan *to sting, stab*, wringan *to wring*, þringan *to throng*, drincan *to drink*, besincan *to sink*, forscrincan *to shrink, wither*, stincan *to stink*, swincan *to toil*, bindan *to bind*, findan *to find*, grindan *to grind*, swindan *to vanish*, windan *to wind*, swimman *to swim*, climban *to climb*, gelimpan *to happen*, swellan *to swell*, belgan *to be wroth*, swelgan *to swallow*, meltan *to melt*, sweltan *to die*, geldan *to pay*, helpan *to help*, gelpan *to boast*, delfan *to delve*, murnan *to mourn*, spurnan *to spurn*, gesweorcan *deficire*, beorgan *to save*, weorpan *to throw*, ceorfan *to cut*, gedceorfan *to suffer*, steorfan *to die*, hweorfan *to return*, berstan *to burst*, þerscan *to thresh*, bredan *to braid*, bregdan *to braid*, feohtan *to fight*.

22. *2nd Class*, includes all verbs with a hard *i* in the *pres.* and *a* in the *p.*; as, dwinan, *pres.* he dwinð; *p.* ic dwán, we dwinon; *pp.* dwinen *to pine, fade*, hrínan *to touch*, scinan *to shine*, arísan *to arise*, blícan *to shine*, beswícan *to seduce*, hnígan *to sink, bow*, mígan *mingere*, sígan *to fall*, stígan *to ascend*, wrígan *to cover*, bítan *to bite*, flítan *to contend*, slítan *to tear, slit*, smítan *to smite*, gewítan *to depart*, wlítan *to look*, bídan *to stay, bide*, glídan *to glide*, gnídan *to rub*, aslídan *to slide*, grípan *to seize*, toslípan *to dissolve*, belífan *to remain*, slífan *to split*, spiwan *to spit, vomit*.

23. *3rd Class*, bears a near resemblance to the preceding; as, brúcan, *pres.* he brycð; *p.* ic breác, we brucon; *pp.* brocen *to use*, belúcan *to shut up*, súcan *to suck*, reócan *to reek*, smeócan *to smoke*, gebúgan *to bow*, dreógan *to do*, leógan *to lie*, fleógan, fleon *to fly, flee*, teógan, teon *to draw*, wreón *to cover*, geþeon *to thrive*, lútan *to bow, incline*, geótan *to pour*, fleótan *to float*, hleótan *to obtain;* sortiri, neótan *to enjoy*, þeótan *to howl*, toslúpan *to dissolve*, creópan *to creep*, clúfan *to cleave*, gedúfan *to dive*, scúfan *to shove*, ceówan *to chew*, hreówan *to rue*.

AN ABSTRACT

PROF. GRIMM'S* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

Strong Masculine Nouns.

1. 1st Decl. fisc *a fish*; 2nd Decl. hirde *a shepherd*; 3rd Decl. sunu *a son*; 4th Decl. lëóde *people.*

1st.	fisc	pl.	fisc-as	2nd.	hird-e	pl.	hird-as
	fisc-es		fisc-a		hird-es		hird-a
	fisc-e		fisc-um		hird-e		hird-um
	fisc		fisc-as		hird-e		hird-as

3rd.	sun-u	sun-a	4th.	——	lëód-e
	sun-a	sun-a		——	lëód-a
	sun-a	sun-um		——	lëód-um
	sun-u	sun-a		——	lëód-e.

Strong Feminine Nouns.

2. 1st Decl. gifu *a gift*; 2nd Decl. æðelo *nobility*; 4th Decl. dæd *a deed.*

1st.	gif-u	pl.	gif-a	2nd.	æðel-o	4th.	dæd	pl.	dæd-a
	gif-e		gif-ena		æðel-o		dæd-e		dæd-a
	gif-e		gif-um		æðel-o		dæd-e		dæd-um
	gif-e		gif-a		æðel-o		dæd-e		dæd-a.

Strong Neuter Nouns.

3. 1st Decl. word *a word*, fæt *a vat*; 2nd Decl. rice *a kingdom.*

1st.	word	pl.	word	fæt	pl.	fat-u	2nd.	ric-e	pl.	ric-u
	word-es		word-a	fæt-es		fat-a		ric-es		ric-a
	word-e		word-um	fæt-e		fat-um		ric-e		ric-um
	word		word	fæt		fat-u		ric-e		ric-u.

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* This abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647: 732—735: 895—910.

Weak Nouns.

4. A weak masculine, hana *a cock;* a weak feminine, tunge *a tongue;* a weak neuter, eáre *an ear.*

m. han-a	*pl.* han-an	*f.* tung-e	*pl.* tung-an	*n.* eár-e	*pl.* eár-an
han-an	han-ena	tung-an	tung-ena	eár-an	eár-ena
han-an	han-um	tung-an	tung-um	eár-an	eár-um
han-an	han-an	tung-an	tung-an	eár-e	eár-an.

Adjectives.

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m.*	*f.*	*n.*
s. blind	blind(u)	blind	*s.* hwæt	hwat-u	hwæt
blind-es	blind-re	blind-es	hwat-es	hwæt-re	hwat-es
blind-um	blind-re	blind-um	hwat-um	hwæt-re	hwat-um
blind-ne	blind-e	blind	hwæt-ne	hwat-e	hwæt
pl. blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	*pl.* hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u
blind-ra	blind-ra	blind-ra	hwæt-ra	hwæt-ra	hwat-ra
blind-um	blind-um	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-um	hwat-um
blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u.

6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this page, and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.

7. The pronouns and articles, see ESSENTIALS, § 28—31.

Verbs.

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations;* viz.

	p.	*p. pl.*	*pp.*
1. Fëalle *cado*	fëol	fëollon	fëallen
2. Swâpe *verro*	swëop	swëopon	swâpen
3. Hleápe *salio*	hlëôp	hlëôpon	hleápen
4. Slæpe *dormio*	slêp	slêpon	slæpen
5. Blâwe *spiro*	blëôw	blëôwon	blàwen
6. ——	——	——	——
7. Gale *cano*	gôl	gôlon	galen
8. Dwine *tabesco*	dwân	dwinon	dwinen
Grîpe *arripio*	grâp	gripon	gripen
9. Crëôpe *repo*	creáp	crupon	cropen
10. Drëpe *ferio*	dräp	dræpon	drëpen
11. Cwële *necor*	cwäl	cwælon	cwëlen
12. Swëlle *tumeo*	swëall	swullon	swollen
Binde *necto*	band	bundon	bunden.

* In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.

9. *Terminations of strong verbs.*

ind. pres. s.	-e	-est	-eð	sub.	-e	-e	-e
pl.	-að	-að	-að		-en	-en	-en
p. s.	—	-e	—		-e	-e	-e
pl.	-on	-on	-on		-en	-en	-en

imp. s. — pl. -að ; inf. -an ; part. pres. -ende ; pp. -en.

10. Bindan *to bind*, and gripan *to gripe.**

ind. pres. s.	bind-e	bind-est	bind-eð ·	grip-e	grip-est	grip-eð
pl.	bind-að	bind-að	bind-að	grip-að	grip-að	grip-að
p. s.	band	bunde	band	grap	gripe	grap
pl.	bund-on	bund-on	bund-on	grip-on	grip-on	grip-on
sub. pres. s.	bind-e	bind-e	bind-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
pl.	bind-en	bind-en	bind-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en
p. s.	bund-e	bund-e	bund-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
	bund-en	bund-en	bund-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en.

imp. s. bind, grip; pl. bind-að, grip-að; inf. bind-an, grip-an; past. pres. bind-ende, grip-ende; pp. bunden, gripen.

Weak Verbs.

11. There are two conjugations of weak verbs.
Terminations of weak verbs.

ind. pres. s.	-e	-st	-ð	sub. pres.	-e	-e	-e
pl.	-að	-að	-að		-en	-en	-en
p. s.	-de	-dest	-de		-de	-de	-de
pl.	-don	-don	-don		-den	-den	-den.

imp. s. — pl. -ð ; inf. -an ; part. pres. -ende ; pp. -d.

12. First conjugation, nerian *to keep.* 13. Second conjugation, sealfian *to anoint.*

ind. pres. s.	ner-je	ner-ëst	ner-ëð	sëalf-ige	sëalf-ast	sëalf-að
pl.	ner-jað	ner-jað	ner-jað	sëalf-jað	sëalf-jað	sëalf-jað
p. s.	ner-ëde	ner-ëdest	ner-ëde	sëalf-ode	sëalf-odest	sëalf-ode
pl.	ner-ëdon	ner-ëdon	ner-ëdon	sëalf-edon	sëalf-edon	sëalf-edon
sub. pres. s.	ner-je	ner-je	ner-je	sëalf-ige	sëalf-ige	sëalf-ige
pl.	ner-jen	ner-jen	ner-jen	sëalf-jon	sëalf-jon	sëalf-jon
p. s.	ner-ëde	ner-ëde	ner-ëde	sëalf-ode	sëalf-ode	sëalf-ode
pl.	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	ner-ëden	sëalf-eden	sëalf-eden	sëalf-eden.

imp. s. ner-ë; pl. ner-jað; inf. ner-jan; part. pres. ner-jende; pp. ner-ëd.

imp. s. sëalfa; pl. sëalf-jað; inf. sealf-jan; part. pres. sëalf-igende; pp. gesëalf-od.

The Anomolous Verbs.

14. *Pres.* ind. s. ëom, ëart, is; pl. sind, sindon; sub. sî, sî, sî, *or* sig, *or* sëó ; pl. sin, sîn, sîn; p. wäs, wære, wäs; pl. wæron; inf. wësan; imp. wës; pl. wësað;

* These examples are from the first edition, 1819.

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pres. part. wësende; *pp.* gewësen.—*Future* or *pres.* bëo *or* bëóm, bist, biઠ; *pl.* bëoઠ; *sub.* bëo; *pl.* bëon; *inf.* bëon; *imp.* bëo; *pl.* bëoઠ.—Môt, môst, môt; *pl.* môton; *p.* môste.—Wât, wâst, wât; *pl.* witon; *p.* wiste.—Nât *nescio,* nâst, nât; *pl.* nyton; *p.* nyste.—Ah *possideo,* âge? âh; *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte.—Deáh *prosum,* duge, deáh; *pl.* dugon; *p.* dûhte.—Mäg, mëaht, mäg; *pl.* mâgon; *p.* mëahte.—Scëal, scëalt, scëal; *pl.* sculon; *p.* scëolde.—Gemon memini, *Beo.* 90, *pl.* gemunon; *p.* gemunde. Dëar, dëarst *or* durre, dëar; *pl.* durron; *p.* dorste.—Þëarf, þurfe *or* þëarft? þëarf; *pl.* þurfon; *p.* þorfte.—Can, canst, *or* const, *or* cunne,can; *pl.* cunnon; *p.* cuઠe.— An, unne, an; *pl.* unnon; *p.* uઠe.—Wille, wilt, wille; *pl.* willaઠ; *p.* wolde.—Nylle *nolo,* nylt, nylle; *pl.* nyllaઠ; *p.* nolde.—Dô, dêst, dêઠ; *pl.* dôઠ; *p.* dide, didest, dide; *pl.* didon; *inf.* dôn; *pp.* gedôn.—See Dictionary for gangan *ire,* bûan *habitare, &c.*

THE END.

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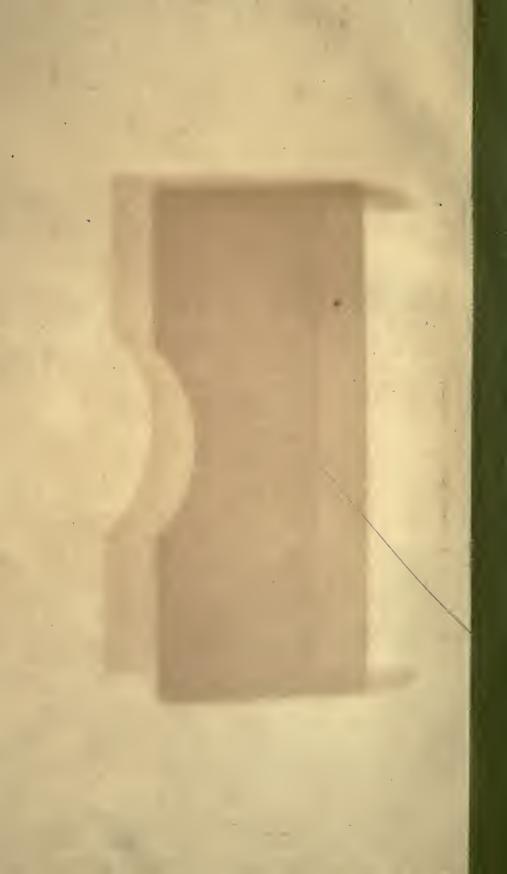
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